EXPECTED QUESTIONS IN HISTORY

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE:

Q1) What steps did the French revolutionaries took to create a sense of collective identity among French people?

Q2) Briefly trace the process of unification of Germany?

Q3) What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient?

Q4) Why did the nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

Q5) Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

Q6) Write a note on Giuseppe Mazzini.

Q7) Write a note on Count Camilo de Cavour.

Q8) Write a note on Greek war of independence.

Q9) Write a note on Frankfurt Parliament.

Q10) Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles.

Q11) Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Q12) Explain what is meant by the 1848 Revolution of the Liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

Q13) How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

NATIONALISM IN INDIA:

Q1) List all the different social groups which joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1921. Then choose any three and write about their hopes and struggles to show why they joined the movement?

Q2) Discuss the Salt March to make clear why it was an effective symbol of resistance against colonialism?

Q3) Why did political leaders differ sharply over the question of separate electorate?

Q4) How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India?

Q5) Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?

Q6) Why growth of nationalism in the colonies is linked to an anti-colonial movement?

Q7) Why Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Q8) What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?

Q9) Write a note on Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Q10) Write a note on Simon Commission.

PRINT CULTURE:

Q1) Why did some people in 18th century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

Q2) Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.

Q3) What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth century India?

Q4) What did the spread of print culture in 19th century India meant to women?

Q5) What did the spread of print culture in 19th century India meant to the reformers?

Q6) Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Q7) What did the spread of print culture in the 19th century India meant to women, the poor and reformers.

Q8) Write a note on the Vernacular Press Act.

Q9) Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.

Q10) Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

Q11) The Roman Catholic Church began to keep an index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century.

Q12) Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is the fight for liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association.

Q13) Write a note on The Gutenberg Press.
Q14) Write a note on Erasmus's idea of the printed book.

MAKING OF THE GLOBAL WORLD:

Q1) Explain how the global transfer of disease in the pre-modern world helped in the colonisation of the Americas?
Q2) Explain three types of movements or flows within international economic exchange. Find one example of each involving India.
Q3) What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?
Q4) Explain the causes of the Great Depression.
Q5) Give two examples of different types of global exchange which took place before the 17th century, choosing one example from Asia and one example from Americas.
Q6) Explain the effects of the British government's decision to abolish the Corn Laws.
Q7) Explain the coming of rinderpest to Africa.
Q8) Explain what is referred to as G-77 countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods Twins.
Q9) Explain the Great Depression on Indian economy.
Q10) Explain the decision of MNCs to relocate production to Asian countries.
Q11) Give two examples from history to show the impact of technology on food availability.

OR

AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION:

Q1) Why did some industrialists in the 19th century Europe prefer hand labour over machines?
Q2) Why did industrial production in India increase during the First World War?
Q3) Women workers in Britain attacked the Spinning Jenny.
Q4) In the seventeenth century merchants from towns in Europe began employing peasants and artisans within the villages
Q5) The port of Surat declined by the end of the 18th century.
Q6) The East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India.
Q7) Explain what is meant by proto-industrialisation.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR ON THE PATH OF MODERNISATION

Q1) Briefly discuss the major economic reforms introduced by the post-1947 Governments in the State.
Q2) What was the impact of land reforms on rural society?
Q3) Highlight the Education Policy of the Government in Jammu and Kashmir during Bakshi's period.
Q4) Write a short note on Jashn-i-Kashmir and Cultural Front.
Q5) Discuss the role of state in the promotion of tourism.
Q6) Write a short note on the development of roads and buildings during Bakshi's regime.
Q7) What do you mean by Sadar-i-Riyasat?

EXPECTED QUESTIONS IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

POWER SHARING:

1) What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these.
2) State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power sharing with an example from the Indian context.

FEDERALISM:

1) What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.
2) State any two differences between the local government before and after the constitutional Amendment in 1992.

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE:

1) State different forms of communal politics with one example each.
2) State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India.
3) State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India.
4) Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.
5) Define sex ratio. What is its significance?

POLITICAL PARTIES:

1) State the various functions political parties perform in a democracy.
2) Enumerate the difference between a national party and a regional party.
3) Name any four Political Parties and discuss one of them in detail.
4) What is a political party? Write a short note on the ideologies of each political party in J&K?

OUTCOMES OF DEMOCRACY:

1) How does democracy produce an accountable, responsive and legitimate government?
2)What are the conditions under which democracies accommodate social diversities?

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION ACT, 2019:

Read the chapter for objective and additional type questions.